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cunningly mixed that the layman will never suspect the diversity of origin, and a medley so various that the psychologist may find in it an epitome of the history of modern psychology. It is a long stretch from 1858 to 1919, a long stretch especially in the history of a young and rapidly growing science. Wundt has been able, as no one else can ever be, to compress a vast deal of this history, for the benefit of those who read with understanding, into the limits of a single volume.

E. B. T.

Fugitive Essays. By J. ROYCE. With an Introduction by J. LOEWENBERG. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1920. 429 pp.

Here are printed fifteen of Royce's essays. All of those previously published were virtually inaccessible; all but three belong to the period 1878-1882; and four appear in print for the first time—"The Practical Significance of Pessimism" (1879), "Tests of Right and Wrong" (1880), "On Purpose in Thought" (1880), and "Natural Rights and Spinoza's Essay on Liberty" (1880). The editor contributes an illuminating introduction (37 pp.), in which he emphasises the continuity of Royce's earlier and later work. The volume contains a good portrait of Royce; it should have had an index.

Collected Essays and Reviews. By W. JAMES. New York, Longmans, Green & Co., 1920. pp. x (Preface by R. B. Perry), 516.

Annotated Bibliography of the Writings of William James. By R. B. PERRY. New York, Longmans, Green & Co., 1920. pp. ii, 69.

All psychologists will be grateful to Professor Perry for the labor of love that he has spent on these two books. The first contains thirty-nine scattered articles and reviews written by the late Professor James between the years 1869 and 1910. They include the "Remarks on Spencer's Definition of Mind as Correspondence" (1878), "The Sentiment of Rationality" (1879), "What is an Emotion?" (1884), "The Original Datum of Space-Consciousness" (1893), and many another classical paper. The Bibliography, based upon James' and Holt's List of 1911, comprises (if a hurried counting may be trusted) 311 titles, arranged chronologically from 1867 to 1920. Most of the titles receive brief comment, and an alphabetical index is appended.

Social Scandinavia in the Viking Age. By MARY W. WILLIAMS. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1920. pp. xiv, 451, with 50 illustrations and map. Price \$6.00.

This is an interesting and scholarly book—undoubtedly the best introduction to its subject that we have in English. It meets fairly the charge of our childhood's histories that the Northman, admirable in courage, was at the same time drunken and licentious, an inveterate gambler, a violator of his oath. After an introductory sketch of the land and the people, the chapters take up in order the ties of kinship and nationality; the classes of society; infancy, childhood and youth, dress, ornament, personal refinement; marriage and divorce; the position of women; homesteads and houses; house-furnishings and food; agriculture and the routine of farm life; hunting, fowling, fishing; internal travel, ships and nautical science; trade and commerce; markets and towns; the career of the Viking; his weapons and warfare; government; system of justice; social gatherings, recrea-